

neus. Nous proposons donc de rétablir le rang spécifique de cette forme, usuellement considérée comme sous-espèce, et de lui attribuer la dénomination originale d'Altobello.

La présence de *S. samniticus* à Fivizzano (Toscane), Pescasserolli (Abruzzes) et Camigliatello (Calabre) est confirmée cytologiquement. Witte (1964) attribue les animaux du Monte Gargano (Molise) à cette forme et von Lehmann (1963) fait de même pour ceux du Monte Caramolo. Un examen de ces individus sur le plan morphologique confirme cette détermination. En revanche, les autres *Sorex* décrits par von Lehmann (1960, 1969) et attribués par cet auteur aux sous-espèces *S. araneus silanus* et *S. araneus antnorii*, respectivement en Calabre et en Toscane, appartiennent bien à l'espèce *S. araneus*. A Camigliatello Silano, cet auteur a piégé dans des biotopes forestiers à 1300 m d'altitude où nous avons nous-mêmes trouvé *S. araneus*, *S. samniticus* ayant été capturé à 1100 m, au bord du Lago Cecito. Malgré le faible nombre de localités prospectées, nous pouvons avancer que *S. araneus* est, dans la Péninsule italienne, limité aux altitudes élevées alors que *S. samniticus* se trouve jusqu'en plaine dans les endroits favorables.

Sorex samniticus Altobello, 1926

Série type: Istituto Nazionale di Biologia della Selvagina, Ozzano Emilia, Bologna, Nr. 4194 - 4204

Lectotype: Nr. 4199 (Coll. Altobello Nr. 70), mâle juv.

Terratype: Campobasso, Molise, alt. 700 m.

Diagnose: Caryotype: 2N = 52, NF = 52

Morphologie: taille légèrement inférieure à celle de *S. araneus*, queue plus courte, en général de moins de 40 mm. Crâne aplati; incisive supérieure grêle, angle entre les deux cuspidés relativement ouvert et arrondi. Condyle articulaire de la mandibule présentant en vue labiale une extension osseuse bordant la marge inférieure de la facette articulaire supérieure pratiquement jusqu'à l'extrémité de celle-ci.

Mesures: cf. tableau 2

Répartition: Italie à partir des Apennins jusqu'en Calabre

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Résumé

Un nouveau caryotype de *Sorex*, défini par un 2N de 52 et un NF de 52 est décrit pour l'Italie. Il existe en parallèle avec le caryotype normal de *S. araneus*. Morphologiquement, les individus caractérisés par 52 chromosomes se distinguent nettement de *S. araneus*; ils sont en revanche identiques aux individus de la série type de *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926, dont le statut spécifique est ainsi confirmé.

Zusammenfassung

Ein neuer Karyotyp der Gattung *Sorex*, charakterisiert durch $2N = 52$, $NF = 52$, wird für Italien beschrieben. Er existiert neben dem Normalen Karyotyp von *S. araneus*. Die Tiere mit 52 Chromosomen unterscheiden sich morphologisch klar von *S. araneus*; sie stimmen dagegen mit jenen der Typus-Serie von *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926, überein, deren Artstatus somit bestätigt werden kann.

Summary

A shrew belonging to the genus *Sorex* and displaying an entirely new karyotype ($2N = 52$, $NF = 52$) has been found in Italy, where it coexists with *Sorex araneus*. The form with 52 chromosomes differs from *S. araneus* in some cranial and dental characters. On the other hand, it is very similar to the type of *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926, whose specific status is thus confirmed.

Littérature

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A record of *Myotis blythi omari* (Mammalia, Chiroptera) from Crete, Greece.

by

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Introduction

The large transcaspien mouse-eared bat, *Myotis blythi omari* Thomas, is recorded from Crete. The study is based on the examination of 33 specimens collected from the cave „Micro labyrinthaki“, in the south area of the island. Body and skull quantitative features have been studied and compared.

P r e v i o u s r e c o r d s : Until now all collected individuals of the genus *Myotis* from Crete were recorded as *Myotis oxygnathus* (Bate, 1905; Pohle, 1953; Kahmann, 1959). Only P. Strelkov (1972) based on the bibliography, recorded for the first time the individuals of Crete as *M. blythi omari*. Lanza (1959) called specimens from Sardinia, Corsica, Malta and Crete as intermediate because the dimensions of *Myotis blythi omari* variate between *M. myotis* and *M. oxygnathus*. Recently Pieper (1977) recorded *M. blythi* from owl-pellets which he collected in Crete.

E x a m i n e d s p e c i m e n s : During an excursion in Crete on August 8, 1973 we collected from the above cave 33 specimens (15 males, 18 females) which were roosted together with *R. ferrumequinum creticum*. Unfortunately our first taxonomic estimation was wrong, as they were considered to be *Myotis oxygnathus*. That's why all specimens were kept in alcohol solution 80 % and no skin was available for the study of coloration. When we visited again after one year the same cave, we could not collect any bat. The reason should be the setting of fire by shepherds last winter.

Description

C r a n i a l c h a r a c t e r s : The skull is a slender one with braincase narrow and compressed laterally with the rostrum tapered anteriorly. The frontal section is not elevated. The nasal aperture is small and its margin is about level with the back of the third premolar. The interorbital concavity is relatively shallow. The lacrymal region is completely rounded at sides. There are no supraorbital ridges. The zygomatic arches are short with their outer borders slightly convex and enough broader than the braincase.

The braincase is ovate with the sagittal crest well defined. The lambdoid crest is well developed in the sides and the middle too. The posterior profile of the supraoccipital is vertical; the supraoccipital is very slightly overhanging the foramen magnum. The rostrum is relatively deep and rounded off at the sides with a slight concavity along the median line.

The palate is long and rather narrow while the width of the posterior extension of that is less than its length, terminating a little behind level of last molar and it forms in the posterior edge a short but well developed median spine.

The tympanic bullae rather small, the transverse diameter of each one about equal to distance between the bullae. The mandible is strong with the coronoid process well developed and the angular process projected a little behind the condyle.

D e n t i t i o n : The teeth are heavier than those of *M. oxygnathus* which is particularly noticeable in the breadth of the cheek teeth. Apart from their larger size, the form of the teeth is quite similar with that of *M. oxygnathus*.

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Measurements were taken of the skulls and of the fore-arms of 33 adult large transcaspian mouse-eared bats, deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Patras, Greece (ZMPU) and in the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut u. Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK). Tables 1 and 2 present body and cranial measurements of the specimens from Crete, table 3 the measurements of 63 females specimens of *Myotis oxygnathus* collected from Flo-mochorion Peloponnesus (July 20, 1966) and table 4 measurements of *M. blythi omari* from S. Asia (Harrison and Lewis, 1961) and Transcaspian regions (Ognev, 1962), which have been used for comparison.

Table 1. Measurements of *Myotis blythi omari* from Crete.

	N	Mean	Females		
			Range	SD	$\sigma \bar{x}$
Forearm length	18	59.17	56.0—62.4	1.79	0.42
Greatest length of skull	18	21.81	21.2—22.4	0.33	0.08
Condylbasal length	18	20.95	20.4—21.6	0.36	0.08
Zygomatic breadth	18	14.17	13.7—14.7	0.23	0.05
Breadth of braincase	18	9.73	9.4—10.2	0.21	0.05
Interorbital constriction	18	5.30	4.9—5.4	0.15	0.04
Upper tooththrow C-M ³	18	8.89	8.6—9.1	0.24	0.06
Lower tooththrow C-M ₃	18	9.67	9.4—10.0	0.17	0.04
Mandible length	18	16.69	16.3—17.3	0.28	0.07

Table 2. Measurements of *Myotis blythi omari* from Crete.

	Males				
	N	Mean	Range	SD	$\sigma \bar{x}$
Forearm length	15	56.75	54.0-60.0	1.47	0.38
Greatest length of skull	14	22.11	21.6-22.7	0.32	0.09
Condylbasal length	14	21.30	20.8-21.9	0.37	0.10
Zygomatic breadth	13	14.54	14.2-15.0	0.28	0.08
Breadth of braincase	15	9.89	9.5-10.2	0.22	0.06
Interorbital constriction	15	5.30	5.2-5.5	0.13	0.03
Upper tooththrow C-M ³	15	9.11	8.9-9.5	0.19	0.05
Lower tooththrow C-M ₃	15	9.81	9.6-10.2	0.19	0.05
Mandible length	15	17.04	16.7-17.5	0.28	0.07

Table 3. Measurements of female *M. oxygnathus* from Peloponnesus

	N	Mean	Range	SD	$\sigma \bar{x}$
Total length	61	128.31	119-135	3.40	0.44
Tail length	61	58.07	54.0-62.0	2.30	0.30
Hind foot	62	12.51	11.0-13.6	0.57	0.72
Ear length	61	22.25	20.1-24.0	0.82	0.10
Tragus length	62	10.93	9.2-12.8	0.61	0.08
Forearm length	62	58.81	56.5-61.2	1.36	0.17
Greatest length of skull	61	20.98	20.0-21.9	0.40	0.05
Condylbasal length	60	20.24	19.4-21.2	0.40	0.05
Zygomatic breadth	33	13.65	13.1-14.1	0.27	0.05
Breadth of braincase	62	9.54	9.0-10.0	0.21	0.03
Interorbital constriction	62	5.04	4.8-5.9	0.12	0.01
Upper tooththrow C-M ³	62	8.61	8.1-9.0	0.20	0.03
Lower tooththrow C-M ₃	62	9.02	8.4-9.5	0.21	0.03
Mandible length	54	16.63	16.0-17.3	0.32	0.04

Table 4. Body and Cranial measurements of *Myotis blythi omari*

	S. ASIA (Harrison & Lewis, 1961)			Transcaspien region (Ognev, 1962).		
	N	Mean	Range	N	Mean	Range
Total length	8	133.94	126.0-139.0	—	—	—
Body length	—	—	—	4	67.30	61.0-72.0
Tail length	8	62.31	58.5-65.0	4	56.77	55.0-60.2
Hind foot	9	13.81	10.8-16.0	4	11.52	11.2-12.1
Ear length	9	25.06	22.0-28.0	4	23.97	22.9-25.2
Tragus length	—	—	—	4	11.95	10.1-15.0
Forearm length	8	60.09	57.3-62.0	4	58.80	57.2-60.5
Greatest length of skull	6	22.57	22.2-22.9	3	22.33	22.0-23.0
Condylbasal length	9	21.00	20.6-21.4	3	21.20	21.0-21.6
Zygomatic breadth	9	14.09	13.6-14.6	3	14.23	14.0-14.7
Breadth of braincase	9	9.61	9.3-9.9	—	—	—
Interorbital constriction	7	4.96	4.8-9.3	3	5.47	5.2-5.7
Upper tooththrow C-M ³	9	8.90	8.4-9.3	3	9.30	9.0-9.7
Lower tooththrow C-M ₃	9	9.72	9.3-10.0	—	—	—
Mandible length	9	17.00	16.2-17.7	—	—	—